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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo mblication wish to have rejected articles returned, they most in all eases send stamps for that ourpose.

To France!

This is the time when all that is good in France must be held up for admiration over all that is had in it. A nation which has struggled out of France's awful quicksand of official crime, and, in the face of a conspiracy of men high in the army and in politics, backed by various national sentiments of tremendous influence, and powerful enough to threaten the stability of the Government, resolutely brings justice to a poor disgraced officer that has been wronged by herself, deserves the respect of the civilized world.

There can be no lover of justice in any part of the world that does not feel stirred with joy and the feelings of a warm heart for France at the vindication of DREYFUS over the high and mighty criminals who took possession of him.

Never did France seem greater than at this moment, when she rejentlessly exposes the inconceivable villany in the very centre of her military and political life. The ravings of PAUL DÉROULÈDE and the vulgar silliness of the ridiculous "aristocrats" that on Sunday insulted President Louser throw a sharper light on the leaders of the French people as they now proceed to restore France to honor.

Good Wishes for Henderson All Around.

The Rev. Dr. Julius A. Ward, who has had twenty years' experience of Iowa and Iowans as paster of various Methodist Episcopal churches in that conference, writes us this interesting letter concern-Ing the Hon, DAVID BREMNER HENDERSON. whose lifelong friend he has been :

"To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir ! In an editorial article this morning you ask whether Col. D. B. HENDERSON is loval to President McKinger. May I be allowed to say, from a personal acquaintance dating back to the Colonel's college days, that Col. HENDERSON can be counted upon to support the Administration most heartily. His characteristics are loyalty, honor, courage and a kind of chivalrous deto country, party and friends that renders cunning to advance personal ends at the cost of harmony and his country's good impossible on his part. a loyal Republican and a statesman of such breadth that the country's need and the progress of man command to a service that is unvarying and un-Preerved. JULIUS A. WARD. NEW YORK, June 8."

A pleasant certificate of personal character, creditable alike to the certifier and the certified. The Rev. Dr. WARD, however, has read hastily our remarks upon the leading candidate for Speaker if he has derived the idea that the quality of Gen. HENDERson's Republicanism is impugned, or that there is any question as to the loyalty of his character and his general friendliness toward the Administration.

The only thing in doubt is the specific question of Gen. Henderson's attitude toward the policy of expansion in the Far East and the retention of the Philippines. This question becomes all the more important as the probability increases that it will be Gen. HENDERSON who names the committees of the Fifty-sixth House of Repre sentatives and exercises from the Speaker's desk a powerful influence upon the course of legislation in that body.

If Dr. WARD has any definite information on this subject we shall cheerfully open | their prerogatives. our columns to him again

Meanwhile, we hear nothing but good wishes for Gen. HENDERSON from every point of the compass. The sectional issue has disappeared. Massachusetts ended it.

The Movement on Morong.

Although the rainy season put an end to Gen. Oris's advance in the region north of San Fernando, it has not prevented him from resuming aggressive operations east of Manila.

Gen. LAWTON, who, on being withdrawn from his bold march to San Isidro, resumed his old command of the lines south of Manila, has already vigorously attacked and driven off the forces of Gen. Pio DEL PILAR, who have been operating there. Our outposts east of Manila extend to Pasig. where the Mariquina empties into the Laguna de Bay. Just east of this stream are Cainta and Taytay, an easy march from our outposts, with Antipolo a little beyond; and then, half a dozen miles southeast. Morong, on the further side of a peninsula jutting into Laguna de Bay. Gen. Lawron, whose successful campaign against GERONIMO in the Sierra Madre, years ago, taught him to look lightly on any obstacles that nature could present, seems to have planned to surround the enemy at Cainta and Taytay; or, if he should retreat, to drive him down the Morong peninsula, where gunboats could prevent his escape by water.

It turned out, however, in the early stage of the movement, that natural obstacles were a serious drawback, for, what with the swollen streams that required fording or bridging, the fields turned into quagmires and the terrific heat, the hoped-for bottling up of the entire force proved impracticable. In the plan as made, Gen. HALL, it appears. with the main force, was to begin the movement by pushing beyond Cainta and Taytay to Antipolo, where he would be east of these places and also in the rear of Morong. Col. Wholler was to march with another force north from Pasig. But the | not die to oblige Democratic or Republican obstacles that beset HALL on his long, circuitous route were great, and WHOLLEY got into position at Cainta first. From long habit the insurgents have learned to take to their heels after a few shots, and before HALL had reached Antipolo some of them, according to the account, had bolted in that direction, while others,

perhaps, fled southeast to Morong. At night Gen. Lawron sent troops by boat around from Pasig to Morong, and soon had a force guarding the peninsula, in order to entrap the insurgents that had entered it, It is going. The causeless discontent, the HALL having previously come south from Antipolo to Taytay. These various movements were accompanied by some sharp fighting, and soon we may expect to know something of the enemy's loss in killed and captured.

The lesson to the insurgents will be that

venturing too close to our lines. Still, as to that, they have developed a positive genius for timely retreat, and once more east of Manila, as so often north of it, our well-made plans for bagging them have been baffled by horrible roads, and especially by their hasty withdrawai at the approach of our troops before the last avenue that Lawron has some prisoners to show for his energetic work.

The Republica Filipina.

The Manila Times of April 28 contains some instructive extracts from an Aguinaldian journal, the Republica Filipina. The Filipino journalists in the Philippines are just as trustworthy anditruthful as the Filipino journalists in the United States. Here is a part of the Republica's account of Caloocan:

"Hear the story of Calogonal And hear it from one who, seated on the outermost battlements of the ancient city wall, with the distant din of deadly conflict ringing in his cars, writes hastily by the fading light of the setting sun as the triumphant army of Filipines scours the country in pursuit of the panic-

stricken and fugitive foe! "On Saturday, 11th of February, the Yanquis enemed a florce attack upon Calquean, determined to regain their lost prestige, but our valiant Filipine troops, who do not even know what fear is, drove them back easily and chased them beyond their own lines. We indicted heavy losses on the enemy, but they managed to scramble off with their dead, leaving not a single corpse on the field, in order to de-ceive us. They think that if we cannot find any dead we shall feel discouraged and be discredited among our own people. But it is a fool's game!"

The Americans made several attempts, each weaker than the preceding one, to break through the lines of the triumphant army of Filipinos, but "at last, enfeebled and dispirited, they broke into complete and ignominious rout. The day was ours! Only by treachery, says the Filipino editor, can the Americans "obtain even a momentary semblance of victory."

All this is excellent good and fully equal to the Springfield Republican's "the fallure of the American campaign in Luzon is everywhere admitted." Indeed, the Republica Filipina has nothing to learn in the truth-telling line even from its fellow patriot, the Evening Post. We cannot be sure, for instance, in which of those Tagal organs this anecdote, printed by the Republica, originated:

"The California Volunteer Regiment, which has always been as distinguished for its annexationist sentiments as for its truculent behavior, at the last moment refused point blank to go into the field of battle against the valiant Filipines, and the cabecilia (petty chief) Orra found himself under the painful necessity of putting the whole gang into Bilibid jail. These instances of utter demoralizaion are constantly on the increase."

The Republica of April 5 throws more light on the humane methods of the Tagal Wash-INGTONS and HAMPDENS. We quote the summary and comment from the Manila Times:

"A fire broke out in the town lof Calumpit, and some Chinese merchants, having stocks of provisions which they wished to sell at high rates, were suspented of having started the fire, so as to create a scarcity in the town. The Chinese were accordingly arrested and questioned-under torture-until they sdmitted their guilt. They were probably tortured enough to make them admit having caused Noan's flood and Lor's confagrations if asked. They were summarily executed and their property confiscated. That explains the whole affair. It was for the sake this confiscation that the case was put up against them. In the same issue of the Republica there is a list of so-called voluntary contributions by prominent residents to Advisation's war fund-unaudited and expended without vouchers being needed. In the list there are a number of ordinary Pilipino names opposite to sums of \$5, \$2 and \$1.15 and so on. But when the names have a Chinese sound such as Trovo Sow, the amount is \$50; Tang To Company, \$25; El Chino 'Luiz Vizmanos,' \$500, and other liberal contributions from Chinamen, comparing strangely with the small native contributions. This means, not that the Chinese are specially eager to help the revolution, but that the Chinese are business men, the men with money, and they are victimized and terrorized, and the Chinaman is acnstomed to being bled."

This is the language of prejudice. The contributing Chinese must have been eager to help in the great work of Filipino selfgovernment. The executed Chinamen were charged with a very serious infringement of the rights of the rebels, whose programme at Manila showed that incendiarism, like looting and murder, is one of

How nobly the work of self-government has been going on is illustrated by the Republica's announcement that as only 64 out of some 300 members of the "National Assembly "had taken the oath of allegiance, "the rules of procedure had, therefore, to be amended so as to allow 18 to form a quorum."

The Republica of March 12 states "that the Filipino soldiers are eating insects, such as locusts and large beetles, which are very tasty when stewed whole with tomatoes," but the editor is alarmed lest the American Commissioners should "declare that an insect-eating people cannot be fit for the benefits of liberty.

The Democratic Rake's Progress.

There was a great area of talk-fall at the Convention of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League in Louisville last week, but the man of the meeting, the man who really had something to say was John P. ALTGELD. He has the merit of knowing what he wants. Here is what he said about Trusts:

"It is evident that to simply go on denouncing Trusts is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. It is the cheapest kind of political dema-The time has come when some new method f dealing with these monopolies must be adopted. The experence of other countries, as well as a thorough consideration of the question, shows that it is impossible to reduce many of these monopolies sack to their original element. They have come t stay, and, therefore, it is the mission and the duty of the Democratic party to secure the benefit of the monopoly for the public, for the people. That means municipal and governmental ownership of

ment as yet to control." "Practicable as yet" is sufficiently clastic. Mr Altoeld does not tremble before the monster at which so many Democratic statesmen are throwing their daggers of lath. He accepts concentration as an inevitable fact of private business. He dreams of infinitely mightier concentrations, of a monster State, an Octopus run by the Government instead of being run at, as now. ALTGELD knows that Trusts will resolution makers. He seeks not to kill

the Trust, but to make it all-powerful. Whereat there is gooseflesh among the persons who imagine that they can be conservative and Democratic at the same time. "Oh, but ALTGELD is a rank Socialist," they say. Exactly. A rank Socialist in a rank Socialist party. If here and there he may be a little in advance of his party, it is in accord with most of his ideas. He has the advantage of most of the leaders of the Democracy in seeing where he is and where social hatred, the fury against wealth, the impatience with courts, the sympathy with violence, which are registered in the Chicago platform, might indeed be set down as symptomatic of anarchism rather than of socialism.

it is risky to count on the rainy season for | ignorant and sullen passions do not know or do not care what they are doing. They want office. ALTGELD is barred from the highest office; he has a grasp of his principles; he is as clear and steady in his ideas as he is often fanatical in his language. He sees what the Democratic party is, a party of radicals. For the moment, shallow or insincere or merely histrionic leaders, of escape was closed. Yet it may turn out young Carter Harrisons and Bryans, may seem nearer the head of the party than ALTOELD seems. But he understands the Democratic forces and they do not.

Socialism, in a restricted and local sense has been advocated even by the Democrats and anti-Bryanites of this city. Socialism. in a larger sense than it has ever been proclaimed by any considerable number of men in the United States, is the natural future policy of the Democratic party, already self-destined to new defeat and to a more embittered radicalism.

The Democratic party has been wiped out in principle if not in name by the Populists. But the socialism of Populism does not go far enough for the new Democratic impulses. The despised Socialist-Labor party is the probable goal of the so-called Democratic party.

The Happy Stroke of the Charleston In view of Germany's purchase from Spain

of the Carolines, the Pelews and all the Ladrones except our island of Guam, we can more than ever appreciate the coup by which Capt. GLASS last summer seized that same Guam.

It cost only a brief delay in the Charles ton's voyage to reinforce DEWEY and not an atom of harm to our interests at Manila; whereas without it we should not have to-day a single port or coaling station along the great gap between Hawaii and the Philippines. Wake Island, north of the Marshalls, is ours, but Commander TAUSSIG of the Bennington, who holsted our flag over it last January, found it fringed with a coral reef whose edge was in view whenever the breakers receded, and there was no available anchorage for him. Coupled with satisfaction over Guam

must be a feeling of regret that either the Monterey or the Monadnock did not utilize its voyage to Manila, after the Charleston's, by raising our flag at Yap, or Ponapi, or, above all, at Strong's Island. That act would have given us certainly the ports seized, and presumably the entire Carolines, had we sought to claim them. Our commissioners at Paris, months later. sought in vain to buy Strong's Island, otherwise known as Kusale or Ualan, on account of its value as a port and particularly as a cable station. But Spain had already in mind, perhaps, the larger trade with Germany now consummated.

Thus Guam appears all the more by cor trast an instance of the tide taken at the flood. It is a pity that we could not have acquired by some means the rest of the Ladrones, instead of finding most of them now in the hands of a powerful neighbor, as the result of Spain's clearance sale. Saypan, the second largest island, has a port which is said to be easily defensible, and Pagan an extensive roadstead, with the possibilities, it appears, of a good port. However, our harbor of San Luis de Apra, on the west coast of Guam, laby long odds the best of all, being capacious and, in spite of reefs and islets, safe. There are said to be other excellent anchorages, too, on our island, which, with its length of twentyseven miles, its breadth of seven for eight, its nearly 10,000 people and its good soil, is at once the largest, most populous and most prosperous of all. The Charleston gave us the gem of the group.

Why the Churches Are Neglected.

The Rev. Dr. HATHAWAY, representing the Sabbath Union," preached at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church last Sunday on the decline in church attendance, and as he had only about fifty listeners there was before him ample justification for his lam entation.

Dr. HATHAWAY'S explanation of the increasing disregard of church services was that Sunday excursion trains, bieveling and the Sunday newspapers distract the people from the house of Gop. In the instance of the Fifth Avenue Church, however, another potent distraction at this season is the hot weather, which has sent so many of the parishioners to the country, where, if they are so disposed. they can find Presbyterian worship to attend, though it is true that there also wheeling and golfing continue to tempt them to avoid it. But as these Sunday amusements are commended and pursued even by Christian ministers themselves the Rev. Dr. RAINSFORD, for Instance, how can laymen be expected to eachew them? Sunday, accordingly, has become the great day of the week for wheeling and for play ing golf, and among those who engage most ardently in the sports are very many people, young and old, upon whom the churches have been accustomed to depend for attendants. The way to the "desecration of the Sabbath," as Dr. HATHAWAY called it, having thus been opened, all forms of amusement not intrinsically victous begin to be tolerated. The cloth which formerly covered the billiard table on Sunday is now removed, even in Presbyterian households, gay entertainments occur, and the day once observed with so much religious austerity is now utilized chiefly for pleasure and recreation.

The "American Sabbath" is passing away Its destruction, however, has not been due to the Sunday newspaper, for the reading of that, when it is worth reading at ail, constitutes one of the more serious occupations of a day which is now so largely given up to sport and frivolity. A good Sunday newspaper is rather a conservative than a destructive force, and upon it more than any other agency the churches will have to rely if they shall ever be able to kindle again the faith which alone will fill

their pews. The reason why church attendance is de clining, unless among the Roman Catholics, is not the competition of the popular desire for wheeling and for golf, nor the appetite for reading, but the cooling of the religious faith of the people. In place of an eager craving for the teaching of the Church there has come in widespread religious indiffer ence. People who once accepted the Bible without question are now asking themselves why they should believe it and why they should read it more than any other book, and the question has been put in their minds even by the theologians and Doctors of Divinity approved and honored by the Church, who have relegated it to a place

along with human literature generally. That is the seat of the trouble. People are indifferent about going to church because they are taught even by the Church itself that the supernatural foundation on which alone it can rest is imaginary only. What other result could have been expected from Some of the men who are fostering these | such teaching? The Briggses, the McGifferts | be required

and the rest may fight shy of the logical conclusion of their argument, but they cannot keep other people from going to it.

The Ablest Gets It.

That amusing old doughnut, the Times Herald of Chicago, is sputtering away in double leads on the theme that "the Speakership is a national office, which should be filled by the ablest candidate, irrespective of what State he halls from, and irrespective of the machinations of Thomas C. PLATT and MATTHEW S. QUAY."

We perceive no evidence that THOMAS C. PLATT and MATTHEW S. QUAY have been machinating much lately against the West. If they have been machinating they must feel foolish now.

Of course the Speakership is a national office, and of course it makes no difference what State the Speaker hails from, if he is a Speaker of the right sort.

As to the ablest candidate, Gen. HENDER. son certainly has proved himself the ablest in getting the necessary number of votes in the Fifty-sixth Congress.

Yet it was this same old doughnut of a newspaper which was trying not ten days ago to shout up a sectional issue in the contest for the Speakership. The doughnut's candidate, by the way, was not HENDERSON,

Gen. HENDERSON'S ten colleagues in the lows delegation have addressed a circular to the Republican members of the Fifty-sixth Congress nominating him for Speaker, "not as resident of some particular section of the Union, but because we believe him to be in the highest and most eminent degree qualifled for this honorable and difficult office

This circular is dated on June 1. It disposes of the sectional issue. We observe that Gen. HENDERSON'S coleagues, including even the generous-hearted DOLLEVER, style him Colonal in this document It is quite certain that none of them, in the intimacy of the cloak room or across the dinner table, would dream of bestowing upon the gallant old soldier a title less exalted than that of General. Whatever may be the strict technicalities of the record, David BREMNER HENDERSON is General by the brevet of common consent. Let it be made unenimous.

'Ory, Britons, cry!" commands Sir Ep-WIN ARNOLD in a birthday song on Queen Vic-CORIA. If there is anything that will make Britons cry it is Sir EDWIN's verse.

In the Springfield Republican the Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD makes this generous

"If there is any community in or out of Massa chusetts which is willing to listen to an address on the old lines—the Declaration and the war of independence, the Constitution of the United States and the teachings of Washington and Lincoln-and which shall set forth the danger and the disgrace of this new career of foreign conquest and the subjuga-tion of alien people—a career which if persisted in will inevitably involve the destruction of our institu tions, and the overthrow of the principles on which they are based, and will reduce us to the level of militarism, under which all Europe is groaningshould deem it a duty, an honor and a pleasure to respond to such a call."

The trustees of the Worcester Insane Asylun hould not neglect this opportunity to give the inmates of that institution an intellectual

Dr. Elisha Benjamin Andrews is much cheered. The proceedings of the North Carolina Board of Agriculture contain this entry: Receiving and inspecting carpets, per dime, \$4. Scientific spelling is making great gains per

The bugler of the Ancient and Honorable Company sounded "First Ball " at 4 A. M. yesterday and at 4 A. M. this morning "Night had not been sounded. It was a great

day for a Spartan hand

An Explanation from the Rev. Mr. Conway. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! I see that am quoted by two of your correspondents in to-day's Sun as favoring the imperative form of the text "Search the Scriptures," in my letter in last Sunday's Sun. Permit me to say (1) that I quoted the text, not to prove the command of "searching the Scriptures," but o establish the fact that Christ and the Jews. whom He addressed, regarded the Scriptures as sacred and divine; (2) that in quoting the Dougy version it was not my intention to commend the imperative form as the correct translation; (3) that from the context it seems translation: (3) that from the context it seems evident to me that the indicative is the preferable, if not the only admissible form; (4) that the best modern commentators seem to favor the indicative. (See Knabenbauer, in Joan.)

When, therefore, I quoted the usual version, without medification or comment, it was because comment was foreign to my purpose. Should any one, however, cling to the imperative form, though it cannot be established from text or context, yet he could not without violence to logic and common sense evolve such imperative into a general law or divine precept, since in the context it is no more thar an incidental challenge of the Master to hi Pharisaic listeners.

James Conway, S. J. Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, June 4.

A Layman's Interpretation.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: To the write's mind (a lay one), it seems that the true meanin of the verse, "(Ye search the Scriptures, for in tem which testify of Me," can be reached by reading in connection with it Acts, zvii., 11: "In that (By re-selved the word with all readiness of min and searched the Scriptures daily whether theadbings

Now, "Beriptures" must mean in both pwes the Old Testament. It seems as if what Jesus vahed to onvey to His listeners was that the essents principle of His teaching was already set forth in heir own Scriptures.

Summer Dress for Equestrienes.

To the Eprron of The Sun-Sir: I calle to say but little more than a word to our fair suestrienne in the matter of becoming summer and for borne The combination of sailor hat ad skirt waist which is much in vogue at present (painfully in congruous, and, to say the least, i in very poor lasts. If personal comfort is the onl consideration, there is no reason why you should gint this letter. But while men, on the acore of mes comfort, sacri-fice much of dinity in appearance I don't think our fair sisters should sacrifice claim and sitracur fair slaters should eacrifice darm and attractiveness as well. Finerfore, to m slater devotees f equestrianism I say, "Don't war a sailor hat, or ny flat sort of a hat on hereshee. It gives you a quarty appearance, if you are ver thirty, and if nder-well, an alpino hat in gaw, with issisted ell effect, will answer much belf." And if the fair idler is over or under thirty, sushould war a coat rischet, and this can be of its lightest material, and need add no discomfort.

Naw York, June 3.

Growth of Manufactures at the South. From Testile merica, Griffin, Ga., is to have anoser large cotton factory

The application for a chast has been published ork will begin upon he building as soon a possible. At Americus, Ga., a cotta factory will be built a

The building for the n# 12,000-spindle " Bevolu tion" mills of Greenshio, N. C., will soon be ready to receive the machine.

A large cotton millfill be built at High Shoals sater power, near Halen, h. C. A large silk mill isto be built at Roanoke Rapids. sbout four miles fron Weldon, N. C.

Another large pll for Anderson, S. C., is now assured. A new spinningend weaving mill is to be built a Durham, N. C., ad it is to be one of the largest and best equipped nile in the South, costing not less

than \$400,000, ad possibly as much as a half million dollars. The indicatios are that ere many months roll by Columbia withave the largest cotton mill under one roof in the exire South, the Olympia, with 104,000 spindles and 4.000 looms. The purpose is to manufacture priy cloths, and some 1,200 operatives will

HOOSIER POET ON STRIKE. Mr. Elmore Warned by James Whitcom

Riley to Beware of the Publishers. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 3 .- A few piles from this city, the Athens of Indiana, there lives in the village of Alamo, a poet, James B Elmore by name. Just before James Whitcomb Riley made his tour to the East, Emore had a conference with him at Indianapolis about the best method of dealing with miquitous publishers. On his return, Elmcre said that Riley had agreed with him that if it was impossible to get a fair royalty from a piblisher it was better for the poet to keep his sacred product to himself. Further than this Elmore and Riley had a long talk about the great poets, Elmore said. Elmore was brn and brought up in Alamo, and he has newr journeyed far away. In relating the story of his trip to Indianapolis he said:

"I didn't get a publisher, because he best I could do was to get an offer of 10 percent., and you bet I'm not going to give the chiliren of my phenomenal fancy to the world for the fun of the thing. If I can't get a fair royalts, as the other great poets get, I will keep my poems to myself. I now have seventy-eight poems, all first class, and a novel ready for the publisher My poems are just about the arthe. Poetry writing comes natural to me, and ill I have to do is to sit down and grind it out. Mavea wonderful imagination, and I don't have to see what I write about. I wrote tha good poem on the Monon wreck without ewr seeing the

"Of course, I haven't the awantages that Longfellow and Bryant had, and if I could travel like they did I would be al right. I have fooled around with the Democatic party in the hope of getting some office that would let me get out, but so far I haven't speceded. Longfellow went over the blue ocem seven times at the Government's expense, at it is no wonder that he is good at poetry writing. If they would send me around that way I could do the

would send me around that my I could do the same.

"I had a mighty good time in Indianapolis, and I called on James Wittomb Riley and read him a little poem I ad written about him. He was pleased and gave me some valuable pointers about gettig out a book. He was rougher than I thought he was, though, for he said: Make 'em sign their names for it before you publish it, or when the book is out the dashety blanks wen't ake it. I have been there myself and I know tie dashetles."

"That good poem on the Monon wreck" to which Elmore referred vas written the day after an accident near Cawfordsville. It was printed in one of the loca papers. The poem begins thus:

The train is coming yoder near; The conductor calls th station clear. Then outward move the busy throng, Ready for the steppin; on. A signal waved says at is well, And now we hear they arting bell. The engineer opes, the steam chest thross, Then swifter than a art she goes.

Mile after mile the trin speeds along. Sugar reek Bridge is passed and then comes the

She strikes againsts broken rail, When all the cars i does derail; And down they plage into the deep, A depth of more tan sixty feet. She rolled over jut fore and aft. The occupants tuning just like a shaft. Before she reachs this mountul place. Where each the sher's soul embraced. A silence fell upon the crew. As if they knewlot what to do. Then came sad ind lamenting ories, From a wreck c cars as thick as flies,

scenes around i proceeds through several stanzas, and concudes as follows: But there the lay on the crimson snow; Their hearts have cessed to abb and flow Quite as coldas a frozen chunk, With a lady sheartupon a stump,

The description of the wreck and the painful

And yondern the wrock! see A man that philoned down by the knee, And hear hin calmly for to say, "Cut, oh cu, my ler away." This is one of the poems which Mr. Elmore expects will live after him. He does not propose to give up to the publishers, and he declares that the world will not have long to wait before his neel and his poetry will be published. In the meantime he is making ready for the harvet on his farm.

The Pison Association's Appeal.

TO THE ESTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many people are puting away their winter clothes for the summe; they are partly worn, too good to be utterly iscarded, and so are laid away and fill up closts, with a chance that by another year theywill be old fashioned or destroyed by they would, however, seem fresh to a man whihad worn nothing but prison clother for monas and years, and who is handicapped and deressed in the effort to get work by shabbless. An old suit, an old pair of shoes, a burdle of old shirts-such articles as these, oaned to well intentioned discharged these coaled to wen intentioned discharged prisoers have often been the means of giving them new start in life. An old coat or vest, undeclothes, shoes, &c., have helped to rouse a seas of self-respect in some poor man's soulwho had but for this felt himself past hop and reckless. The Prison Association of New York can use with best results, and will use with careful consistration, any articles of ciothing that may be gien it, and will gladly send for the same. All communications should be addressed

PRISON ASSOCIATION. 135 Fast Fifteenth street, New York.

he Restraining Influence of Punishment. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You call "Mankind a Noble Breed," and it is encouraging to have those who can take such a view of life. Putting people upon honor is a very great help in right doing. Undoubtedly we have to take risks in everything as well as in hiring nurse girls. To trust people is necessary, and it is far better for us to do so, even though we may at times be deceived. As to the crime of taking little ones away, its risks

for the perpetrators are too great for it to be fro Everything nowadays is so systematized and the searching for the stolen babes is done so thoroughly, and everybody is so much interested, that the chances of success in such criminality are few and far between. When the would-be criminal is almost sure she will be caught and suffer the full penalty of the law, it greatly minimizes the number of such crimes that will be committed. Of course it is better for people to learn to do

ight because it is right, than because they know they are almost sure to be punished for the wrong. Yet there are men and women in whom the higher impulses are not developed, so they simply caunof do such deeds, and it is necessary that severe pun shment shall be theirs, since nothing else will re-NEW York, June 8.

Mother of a St. Paul Soldier Wants No Parade.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Apropos of the communication in THE SUN of May 30 on "proposed review of volunteers in St. Paul," I wish to say that no one who has a vital interest in the regiments now serving in the Philippines desires any of them to be formed into a grand camp in our own State of Minnesota or any where else for the purpose of being put on exhibition or review. The movement was initiated by a few business men and politicians. Of our sons who are spared to come home, many are wounded and invalided and others wern out with hard service and long exposure to a tropical climate. When after long delays and many disappointments they finally reach their native land. I am sure they will not wish to be put on parade for purposes of political effect or to subserve the commercial spirit of any locality. Let our boys be permitted to go to their homes in quiet and to the arms of their loved ones, who watch and wait for their coming with

aching and foreboding hearts. A SOLDIER'S MOTHER. Sr. PAUL, June 1.

Ricycle Police and Fire Department. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF Your article on the decline of the bicycle squad of the police force was a timely one. Furthermore, it is true in detail. A department which up to this year was a model in every particular and was the pride of every New Yorker now needs watching. That is the Pire De-

Mark and watch, and then observe. The man who leserves the position of Chief of the Fire Department is entitled to it by reason of experience, years of service and general worth, and that man is Henjamin A. Gloquel, a frieglier of the Bonner type.

NEW YORE, June 5.

CHARLES E. POWERS.

A Few Words About the Park. TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE MAY I sak two

brief questions through your columns?

Pirst—Why should the ball players be kept off the lawn at Central Park till half past θ , thus losing the cool hours of the morning, which is the best time for exercise? Burely the grass would not suffer by the diff rence of an hour

Secondly-Would it not be a good idea for the Park Commissioners to provide a clock at the Carronsel for the benefit of the children and nurses, who constantly ask visitors. What time is it?"

B. E. MEW YORE, June 8. SECULAR NEWSPAPERS CRITICISED.

NEW BRUNSWICE, N. J., June 5.-The Rev. A W. Cornell, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church at Spotswood, preached a sermon concerning secular newspapers and the case of Dr. Briggs yesterday morning.

He said in part:

"The affairs of our branch of the Church have recently had a large place in the discussions of the public press. The eccentricities In ritual of certain parishes and certain priests of the Church have been widely noted and commented upon. The question of the soundness or unsoundness in the faith of a reverend gentleman, already a deacon in the Church and seeking to be admitted to the priesthood. has called forth numerous communications and editorials in the daily newspapers. It is, in a degree, unfortunate that the secular press should handle such matters, for many who write of them for the newspapers know but little of the facts in the case. They are not theologians.lperhaps not churchmen, or even Christians at all. And their comments upon church doings are apt to be superficial, ignorant, onesided and a pandering to, popular prejudices. Church people ought to beware how they take their church views from secular newspapers. If they want to be well informed let them read the church papers. It is to me an amazing and lamentable fact that where one church paper is taken and read among our members there are probably fifty secular newspapers, and many of these newspapers contain from time to time articles or paragraphs which sneer at all religion and misrepresent the teaching and attitude of the Church. A false impression, which the exaggeration of the public press is likely to create in some minds, is that one half of the Church is going over to Rome and the other half to rationalism and infidelity, when, in fact, the truth is that the great body of the Church isof one heart and mind and altogether loyal to the form of worship prescribed in the Prayer Book. If they want to be well informed let them read Prayer Book.
Where there is one parish in which an ex-

loyal to the form of worship prescribed in the Prayer Book.

Where there is one parish in which an extreme and lawless ritual trevails there are tweaty parishes whose ritual is in strict conformity to the Prayer Book. Where there is in the ministry one Dr. Briggs with his rationalistic tendencies, there are 100 Dr. Dixes, who hold and teach only the old and orthodox faith of the Bible and the Church.

"The world in general, and the newspapers, which chronicle its doings, take notice of the exceptional, and not of the ordinary. Unfaithfulness to the church, the Bible and the prayer book is exceptional—faithfulness is ordinary and, therefore, the few cranks and oddities and extremists get a wide emblazonment, while the many who serve Christ and the Church loyally and unobtrusively go unmentioned. Take the case of Dr. Briggs, which has excited so much attention. I believe it is but a mere passing incident, soon to be forgotten. If his ordination is found to be a mistake, the Church will take warning and profit thereby. But if no harm shall come, that will end it. Dr. Briggs belongs to a class of men who are not content to receive unquestioned the traditionary teaching of the Church. Such men have their uses. If they are canable, sincere and honest their investigations have often served most effectually to fix their own faith and confirm the faith of others. I confess that it seems to me he is more likely to be wrong than right and that some of his examiners for Holy Orders, have recommended him to the Bishop for ordination. But then he admired his absolute belief in all the articles of the Christian laith as contained in the Aposities' and Nicene Creeds; that he accepts the Holy Scribtures as the Word of Goil and that he will conform to the Doetrine and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church. There is no question, I believe, as to the excellence of his moral and religious character. I cannot see how he reconciles some of his views to the evidently and alnerely sees a way. So, I think, we ought fact barshy or h

A SALE AT THE NAVY YARD. Some War Reiles Among the Condemned

Stores Thus Disposed Of. Of the 143 lots of condemned naval stores cheduled as for sale at the navy yard in Brooklyn 141 were sold yesterday. The successful bidders will not be certainly known for a day

or two, owing to the necessity of separating and tabulating their bids. Two lots, which contained articles of much interest, were withdrawn from the sale. One of them was 208 on the schedule and it consisted of 120 nine-inch smooth-bore cannon numbered from 70 to 1180, and weighing altogether 1,161,000 pounds. They were cast during and right after the civil war and they have long been out of date. It is understood that they were withdrawn from the sale because of many applications that have been made at Washington by Grand Army posts, who want them as souvenirs. It is also understood that a great number of the old round solid shot and shells which are lying about the navy yard were kept out of the sale for the same reason.

same reason.

As it was, there were sold 15,000 8-inch shells, weighing 1,005,000 pounds; thirty-one 8-inch gun-carriages, an assortment of old Parrott 60 and 100 pounders, some 30-pound breechloaders of antiquated type and a lot of shells for them, a lot of old 15-inch shells and a few 15-inch canister shot.

The second lot withdrawn was a boat which had belonged to the tug Wompatuok and had belonged to the tug Wompatuck and which was used by Lieut Jungen while he was cutting cables around the Cuban coast during the Spanish war. Although the boat was more or less damaged, during these expeditions, she

or less damaged during these expeditions, she is still serviceable.

Among the things sold were the fittings and furnishings of the yachta which were converted into cruisers and despatch boats and torpedo carchers during the Spanish war, and some furnishings from regular war vessels. Among the latter was a brass bedstead from the New York, which is said to have come from the statercom occupied by Rear Admiral Sampson during the war.

SUMMER'S HERE SURE, NOW.

First Bath of the Street Arabs in the City Hall Park Fountain a Certain Sign.

The street arabs along Park row gave proof resterday that the hot weather had co They sweltered,in the sun all day and waited patiently until a quarter to do'clock when the policemen in City Hall Park withdrew to the station to report for rollcall and make ready for the night shift. Then, with one accord, they made a dash for the fountain in the plaza. Within a minute there were fully twenty of these boys swimming in the basin.

The crowd that gathered around the gamins soon attracted the attention of the police men in the station and two bluecoats were demen in the station and two bluecoats were de-tailed to drive the boys away. As they hove in sight the boys scampered away. The police-men returned to the station then, but the boys were not ready to quit. They went to the fountain in the inclosure at Chambers street and Broadway, and knowing that they were out of sight of the station there took off all their clothes but their trousers and started their aquatic exhibition again.

The big Broadway squad men stood in the middle of the street and grinned sympatheti-cally and a crowd of men and women stood

cally and a crowd of men and women stood five deep around the feuce and cheered the leads on to further antics. The samins dived in the water, turned somersaults and dipfians, played leap froz and ducked each other to their heart's content until lifteen minutes made 0, when the night shift of policemen was seen approaching.

6, when the night shift of pollesmen was seen approaching.

"Cheese it! De cops!" yelled a nicket on the rear steps of the City Hall. Each boy grabbed his clothing from the grass, climbed the fence, ran across Broadway and disappeared. The crowd melted away and the pollesmen did not hurry themselves. Exhibitions will doubtless be given daily hereafter at the same hour.

OUR BIGGEST TORPEDO BOAT. The Stringham, Which Is to Be Launched

Next Saturday, Will Be a Formidable Craft. The torpedo-boat destroyer Stringham, which is to be launched on June 10 at the yards of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company at Wilmington, Del., is one of the vessels authorized by the act of March, 1897, and will be the largest and best equipped in the navy. Her keel was laid in March, 1898. She is 225 feet long, with a beam of 22 feet, and at her mean draught of d feet it inches will have a displacement of 340 tons. She is 70 tons larger than the Farragut and twice as large as any other torpedo boat built or building by the Government. She is expected to attain a aneed of at least thirty knots, and has twin screws driven by two vertical triple expansion engines of 7,000-horse power. The armament will consist of two 18-inch tubes for Whitehead torpedoes, and seven d-pounder ranid-fire guns. One gun will be mounted on the forward conning tower, and one on the after conning tower, and the other five will be disposed about the deck.

A turtleback will extend from the stem to the forward conning tower. A peculiarity of the Stringham will be her stem, which will be cut away instead of straight. She will have three smokesticks, and, while following the English model in general, will not be so nearly a reproduction of foreign craft as are some boats now in the fieet. Her keel was laid in March, 1808. She is 225

JACOB FIELD CLEANS UP \$750,000. Has Had Enough of Wall Street for a While Rev. A. W. Cornell Save They Are Not Com and Is Going to Europe.

Wall street men were interested yesterday in the information that Jacob Field will sail for Europe on the steamship Augusta Victoria on June 15. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Field and Dr. Arnold Sturndorf of 10t East Sixty-second street, who is his family physician. Mr. Field for several months past has been one of the boldest operators on the New York Stock Exchange. He is credited with having made \$750,000 in the big bull movement early this year and in the successive slumps in prices since then. In one stock operation alone he is known to have cleared \$250,000. He began his Wall street career as an office boy thirty years ago or more. He joined the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange after he had managed to accumulate a small capital, and became known on that Exchange as one of its most active traders. The Consolidated became too small a field for him, and on Oct. 13 last he joined the New York Stock Exchange, making his office with Bell & Co.

field for him, and on Oct. 13 last he joined the New York Stock Exchange, making his office with Bell & Co.

It was said yesterday that no room trader of larger calibre has operated on the Stock Exchange in the past ten years. Last Saturday he is reported to have soid out at a profit a line of 5,000 shares of Burlington stock, the greater part of which was bought on Friday. He aiso cleared up a quantity of Atchison preferred, of which he was short, and some lines in other stocks. He was for a time a large trader in Louisville and Nashville, and a line of 20,000 shares of this atock heid by him is understood to have been soid recently. He is reported to have made a loss in Manhattan, which was bought around 129, but to have secured one of his biggest profits in Anaconda ecpper stock, on which he was a steadinst buil from 40 news, bidding up the price himself over half the way. Since that stock struck 70 a line of more than 35,000 shares is said to have been soid out for his account.

Mr. Field is a small man, unassuming in manner excepting when he is on the floor of the Exchange personally engineering a deal. He is domestic in his tastes and devoted to his children. Recent summers he has spent at a hotel which he cyneated to be abroad about three months. He will get a good rest before again undergoing the nervous strain of carrying 30,000-share lines of stocks through panles.

THE JERSEY CITY DOG CASE. Nero, Who Bit Mrs. Hay, Still Lives, and

His Counsel Fights On. Everybody personally interested in the case of Nero, the Newfoundland dog which bit Mrs. Jennie Hay of 113 Lake atreet. Jersey City. in the back on May 19-that is, everybody except the dog-was present in the Second Criminal Court yesterday morning. Mrs. Hay was hoping that sentence of death would be passed upon Nero and that she would be permitted to witness the execution. Police Justice Potts was on the bench and Assistant Cornoration Attorney Puster appeared to guard the city's interests. The owner of the dog, Jacob Boucher, was in court, accompanied by his motherin-law, Mrs. Catharine Layman of 87 Lake street. Charles J. Peshall, who has consti-

in-law, Mrs. Catharine Layman of 87 Lake street. Charles J. Peshall, who has constituted himself counsel for Boucher and the deg, took a conspicuous part in the proceedings.

Mrs. Hay testified that the deg bit her in the back. While she would not admit that she was supercitious, she confessed she was afraid that if the deg ever got rables she would die of hydrophebia. Therefore, she insisted on having the dog killed.

Mrs. Layman said she had examined the marks on Mrs. Hay's back, but was unable to determine whether they were made by Nero's testh or his claws.

In accordance with the provisions of the ordinance Justice Potts made a demand on Boucher to produce the dog. Boucher said he was perfectly willing to do so, but he could not, because Mr. Peshall had taken him away and refused to tell where he was. Mrs. Layman remarked that she had advised her son-in-law to surrender the dog, so that he might be put to death and thus relieve Mrs. Hay's anxiety.

Mr. Peshall insisted that, notwithstanding the ordinance, the cit hadno right to have the dog put to death. If the owner refused to produce him a fine could be imposed, but even that, he contended, would be lilegal.

Justice Potts Imposed the raximum penality. \$20 fine. The collection of it was postponed until next Thursday at the request of Mr. Peshall, who, in the meantime will apply for a writ of certiforari to have the proceedings of the Police Court reviewed by the Supreme Court.

CONEY ISLAND PARK.

Comptroller Gets Letters Approving the Plan-Private Titles Impugned.

Comptroller Coler has received letters from residents of all sections of the city, expressing approval of his plan for a public seaside park at Coney Island, G. H. Lewis of 26 Broadway pointed out in a letter, which Mr. Coler madel public yesterday, that the destruction of the beach by the waves might be prevented by the removal of the bulkheads and piers which are now on the island. Of the plan for a park, Mr.

"The millions of respectable people should be considered rather than the few money making, vulgar, corrupt, immoral people who make a hell of the place every day people should be forced out of the State, and it

make a heal of the pince every day. Such people should be forced out of the State, and it is a reproach on the name of the city that such can exist under any police in the United States. If you investigate the titles of persons holding land you will find very little of the land which cannot be taken without payment, as public land diverted by J. Y. McKane and his gang of thieves. It will no doubt be burned down until regenerated as was Chicago. Yengeance is mime. I will repay, saith the Lord. The Tammany General Committee in the Thirty-second Assembly district has adopted resolutions urging the improvement. Howard M. Smith. Vice-Fresident and cashier of the Bedford Bank in Brooklyn; the Rev. Augustus E. Barnett, asstor of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, at 153d street and Amsterdam avenue, and Benjamin F. Seaver of Brooklyn approve the plan. Mr. Seaver in his letter says that a change like that urged by Mr. Colerwas carried out at what was Revere Beach, near Boston, which was transformed into a park, with the result that its value to the public has been greatly increased. Mr. Coler will bring the subject up for discussion at the next meeting of the Board of Estimate. cussion a Estimate.

STANDARD TIME IN OUR ISLANDS. Depositaries of the War Department in

Cuba and Porto Rico. WASHINGTON, June 5.- The following official announcements were made to-day by Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn: "The North American Trust Company hav-

ng filed its bond of \$750,000, which has been approved, orders have been issued designating t as the depositary for the War Department for the Island of Cuba. "Standard time is established in the territories under government by the military forces of the United States. The Acting Secretary of

War has directed that all departments under such military government shall observe the

such military government shall observe the time furnished by the United States Signal Service as standard time. This order applies: For Cuba, 75th meridian (west longitude) time; for Porto Rico, 60th meridian (west longitude) time; for the Philippine archipelage. 120th meridian (east longitude) time. The duty on salted cod and stock fish, heretofree \$2 per 100 kilos, has been reduced to \$1 per 100 kilos.

No merchandise can hereafter be brought into the perts in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines from the United States or any foreign country in any vessel measuring less than thirty tone gross capacity.

"The American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico is designated the depositary of the War Department for the island of Porto Rico. A bond of \$500,000 is exacted from the bank for the faithful performance of its duty in the premises, and it is further simulated that it shall furnish such additional guarantees as may be required from time to time by the Secretary of War."

Distribution of Trophics of the Spanishe American War.

Washington, June 5 - Major George H. Hopkins, aide to the Secretary of War, to-day sent letters to the Governors of all the States in regard to the distribution of the trophica taken by the United States forces in and about Santiago during the war with Spain, There are about eighty cannon in possession of the War Department, which are obsolete or otherwise unserviceable, and these will be distribwise unserviceable, and these will be distributed in accordance with the act of Congress permitting the War Department to loan them to the several States for distribution to the posts of the Grandarmy of the Henublic, municipalities and monument associations. A great many requests for these guns have been received and it was finally determined that it should be left to the Governors of States to decide where they should go. The Governors, however, will be bound by the provisions of the law of Congress. Each Governor will have the right to dispose of at least one tropby. If desired, cannon captured in the Philippines will be sent to those States in lieu of those mentioned.